

# 2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BURKBURNETT

Phone Number 940-569-2263

PWS ID Number: TX2430005

PWS Name: CITY OF BURKBURNETT



## The source of drinking water used by the City Of Burkburnett is Ground Water and Purchased Surface Water

### Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012

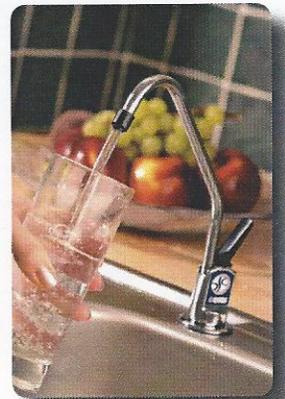
This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

For more information regarding this report contact: Mike Whaley, 940-569-2263

### Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water

system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of this contaminates may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water

assessments and protection efforts at your system, contact Mike Whaley, Director of Public Works, (940) 569-2263.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>



**Immuno-compromised persons** such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and

young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Information on Sources of Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which

can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities



## Definitions

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:            | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety  |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:                  | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.                                    |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:       | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                        |
| Avg:   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| ppm:   | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.  |
| ppb:   | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  |
| na:  | not applicable.  |
| Definitions:                                       | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.   |

## 2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

#### Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 06/23/2010   | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.168           | 1               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 06/23/2010   | 0    | 15                | 5.8             | 1               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

### Water Quality Test Results

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Definitions:                                       | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.   |
| Avg:   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:                  | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.                                    |
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| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MFL  | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)   |
| na:  | not applicable.  |
| NTU  | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)   |
| pCi/L  | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  |

### Water Quality Test Results

|      |   |
|------|---|
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.     |
| ppt  | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)                                       |
| ppq  | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)                                    |

**Regulated Contaminants**

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*                   | 2012            | 8                      | 0 - 21                   | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)               | 2012            | 11                     | 0 - 45.1                 | No goal for the total | 80  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Inorganic Contaminants                     | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Barium                                     | 02/22/2011      | 0.26                   | 0.26 - 0.26              | 2                     | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Chromium                                   | 02/22/2011      | 2.18                   | 2.18 - 2.18              | 100                   | 100 | ppb   | N         | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Fluoride                                   | 02/22/2011      | 0.44                   | 0.44 - 0.44              | 4                     | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]             | 2012            | 4                      | 0.315 - 3.89             | 10                    | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]             | 2012            | 0.035                  | 0 - 0.035                | 1                     | 1   | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Thallium                                   | 02/22/2011      | 0.087                  | 0.087 - 0.087            | 0.5                   | 2   | ppb   | N         | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.                                 |
| Radioactive Contaminants                   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Gross Alpha Compliance                     | 05/18/2010      | 2.1                    | 2.1 - 2.1                | 0                     | 15  | pCi/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level                  | Minimum Level                        | Maximum Level                       | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Chemical                    |
|------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2012 | Chlorine     | (Average of 2012 data)<br>3.06 | Minimum single Sample Result<br>1.08 | Maximum Single Sample Result<br>4.0 | 4.0  | <4.0  | ppm             | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

| Source Water Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location        | Source Water Name             | Type of Water | Report Status | Location                                     |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | FRIENDSHIP TRAIL              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| BURK              | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | HURD                          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CAFFEE 1          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MARTON 1                      | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CAFFEE 2          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MARTON 2                      | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CAFFEE 3          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MARTON 3                      | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CAFFEE 4          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MCCLURE                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CAFFEE 5          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MCCLURE                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CAFFEE 7          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MCCLURE                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CARNES 4          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MCCLURE                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CARNES 5          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | MCCLURE                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CARNES 6          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT                      | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CARNES 6A         | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT                      | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CARNES 7          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT                      | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| CARNES 8          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT 2                    | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| COOPER 1          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT 3                    | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| COOPER 2          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT 4                    | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| COOPER 3          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT 5                    | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| COOPER 4          | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT 6                    | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | PRESCOTT 7                    | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | SLAMA 1                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | SLAMA 2                       | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | SLAMA GREEN 1                 | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | SLAMA GREEN 2                 | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer                              |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | SW FROM CITY OF WICHITA FALLS | SW            | Active        | Lake Kickapoo, Lake Arrowhead, and Lake Kemp |
| ELLIS             | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer | CC FROM TX2430001             |               |               |  |
| ELLIS 1           | GW            | Active        | Seymour Aquifer |                               |               |               |  |

POSTAL CUSTOMER  
BURKBURNETT, TEXAS 76354

**ARE  
YOU  
THROWING  
MONEY  
DOWN THE  
DRAIN?**



**A leaking toilet can fill an  
olympic sized pool in just 6 months!**



It's easy to ignore. After all, you don't see any puddles. But that running toilet is wasting an astounding amount of water. In fact a leaking toilet can waste up to 90,000 gallons of water each month. At that rate you could fill an olympic sized swimming pool in as little as 6 months. Keeping your toilet well maintained is probably the easiest and cheapest way to start saving water or splurge on a low-flow toilet. You could save as much as an additional 80 gallons of water a day!